THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

SUNDAY.

JANUARY 25, 1891.

MRS. O'SHEA SAW IT.

A Burlesque on Parnell at a Popular English Theater Witnessed by Her.

SOME FAMILIAR SITUATIONS

Brought Out in Her Presence, That Are Wildly Applauded by the Audience.

THE IRISH LEADER STILL DEFIANT.

His Attitude One of Cool Unconcern and Grim Determination Toward the Opposing Section.

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY'S BREAK.

He Votes With the Tories on the Scotch Railway Strike and Exasperates His Party

A COMING RECEPTION FOR PARNELL

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.I LONDON, Jan. 24.-The burlesque element has just been introduced into the Parnell matter. That is the apotheosis of every modern topic of sufficient importance. To escape it is to remain in the dull round of mediocrity. The touch was imparted at Brighton, which is never tired of being dubbed queen of English watering places, no matter how tired the public may become of hearing the

In the pantomine now running at that popular resort, so closely associated with the famous quarrel between the Prince Regent and the Elegant Beau, there is an exceedingly fall, very thin-legged and equally well-known music hall performer named Chirgwin, who originally hailed from the land of the free, but who for many years has been a prominent feature of the variety shows of the metropolis. He is also known by the sub-title of the White-Eved Kaffir, because of the diamond-shaped patch around his eye, which he does not blacken when he goes on to do his act.

Parnell and the Fire Escape. One day during the week he thought he would introduce some new features into his part of the performance. So he began with allusions to Parnell and the fire escape, and followed them up with more remarks of a most humble and abject apology at its point, he even making account that he are making account to the pain of instant death. There was great commotion in the audience, of course, and those who came out into the lobby to see the finish saw the gentleman take the ruffinish saw the gentleman take the ruffin

him with the desire and the power to cap it. At length he came to a stop, and flushed with his victory, thinking, too, he had made a great hit, he left the stage and went into the green room, his face radiant with delight at the way he "had knocked 'em." But he soon discovered that histrionic success may cease with the laughter of the audience. The discovery was made during the course of a five-minutes' interview with the managers of the theater, which took all the lissomeness out of him.

Mrs. O'Shea Was There.

It was during the conversation, details of which are not vouchsafed to the public, Chirgwin was informed that Mrs. O'Shea, with a party of friends, was present and occupied a private box. Everybody in the house was aware of this, as she had been spotted when she arrived and was duly pointed out by the knowing ones to there neighbors, so that the box for a time divided attention with the stage. The "White-eved Kaffir" alone was ignorant of the presence of the lady, and now he wishes people had been a little more communicative and not left him to go his own pace.

The already published action of Sir John Pope Hennessy, in voting with the Government on the Scotch strike question has caused a great deal of comment. Of concae his election under the late exciting circumstances was enough to attract a certain amount of attention to him, but no one exnected that quite so early he would blossom forth in so startling a manner as was shown on Thursday. He paired off for his dinner hour, but later on when he returned to his place and the division was taken, instead of following his party into the opposition lobby, he calmly walked over and voted with the Government.

Party Associates are Wild.

The McCarthyites are wild in consequence of this move on Sir John's part, and if, as things look, he is going to do as he likes, it is not expected he will long be on friendly terms with the rest of the party.

Parnell strikes every one as being a physioal wonder. The excitement seems to have benefited him to a remarkable degree, and he appears to have entirely recovered his health. He now walks with a firm, erect stride, and looks his brother members of the Commons in the face with a determined. expression. He is no longer the languid dilletante who strolls into the lobby, receives his letters from the postoffice and dis-

appears into the library. He is no longer the pallid, emaciated be ing, swathed in woolen neckcloths and bound up in a thick cardigan jacket. That used to be a picture of the uncrowned king; but now it is all changed. The chrysalis is broken, and Parnell redivivus has emerged. The new birth has produced a fighting Parneil, full of scorn, holding his head slott, and some one has already dubbed him Ajax Secundus. He is very gracious to Justin McCarthy, but with Sexton and Healy be can scarcely be said to be on the terms which are supposed to distinguish the brothers of a house,

Parnell Is Still Aggressive.

Parnell appeared in his customary place at the opening of Parliament, to all appearance serene and confident, loftily ignoring the existence of Justin McCarthy and a majority of the Irish Parliamentary party. O'Brien and Dillon and the rest are acting like sleepy children while the Parnellites are everywhere active and aggressive.

asking themselves whether, after all, there is among the Irish majority any man capable of taking the lead against him. Timothy Healy alone has shown any vivrin the struggle, if that can be called a struggle, in which almost all the blows

are merely received by one of the combatants without a return. But even Healy has shown an entire lack of the qualities befitting a leader of men, and has afforded fresh proof that he possesses infirmities of character which disqualify him from any position higher than a fighting subordinate. Parnell is to repeat, on a larger scale at Waterford to-morrow, the triumph which he won at Limerick last Sunday, when thousands of wrong-headed, warm-hearted en-thusiasts acclaimed him the savior of Ireland. The coming great Parnell demonstration is characteristically heralded by an nouncements that the formation of the Irish National Federation has been postponed at

tors of Boulogne. A BULLY'S SAD PLIGHT.

the urgent entreaty of the nerveless negotia-

HE DRAWS A GUN IN A THEATER, BUT HAS TO EAT HUMBLE PIR

An Ex-Gambler of America who Has Been Posing as a Dangerous Man and Abusing His Pretty Wife in London Runs Against the Wrong Party.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.] LONDON, Jan. 24.-Charles C. Leathers, an ex-gambler of New York, who record is not unknown in police circles, is well-known by sight to many Americans whose travel abroad by reason of the fact that he has lived for the last two years at the Hotel Victoria here with a very pretty young

Leathersels a fine specimen of the worst type of the American. He carried a re-volver which he was fond of displaying in the hotel smoking room, and his favorite topic of conversation was relative to men he had shot, cut open and otherwise maltreated. All in all, he was so profane, loud-mouthed and blatant that the manager of the botel has tried every means to get him out of the hotel for more than a year. As Leathers paid his bills, however, it was interestible.

As Leathers paid his bills, however, it was impossible.

His wife on the other hand, was a quiet and gentle little woman who was liked by everyone. It had been whispered about the hotel for some time that Leathers abused his wife, and a few days ago a great many guests had ocular demonstration of this fact. Mrs. Leathers attended the theater one evening with Loie Fuller, the American actress, and her mother, who also lives at the Hotel Victoria, and when they returned her husband met them in the corridor and pulled his wife's ears and slapped her face, continuing the assault in the elevator and in their own apartments. She finally took refuge in Mrs. Fuller's rooms, and the next day brought suit for separation against her husband.

Thursday evening she attended the Strand Theater with Mrs. and Miss Fuller and an American gentleman, who was a friend of the three. In the middle of the second act Leathers walked into their box, with a drawn revolver, and ordered the gentleman similar delicate and pleasing nature. To his elation they were rapturously received by the audience, which roared with delight and shock with laughter.

Stimulated by the applause, he was led on

AN OFFENDED QUEEN.

The Wife of Premier Crispi Brings About a Crists.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCHA LONDON, Jan. 24 .- It is stated that the court intrigues at Rome against Signer Crispi, which have been going on for many years, have now reached a crisis, which will require a supreme effort by the Italian Premier to retain his position. Queen Margaret has never loved Signor Crispi, and for his wife she has long nourished a profound aversion. An incident which is supposed to have precipitated the crisis, occurred at the last ball given by Lord Dufferin at the British Embassy. The ball was attended by greater part of the evening upon a gorgeous

The royal couple left the ballroom and Immediately afterward Mme. Crispi seated herself in the chair, aped the ways of roy-alty and generally behaved in a manner so outrageous that Queen Victoria's cousin, the old Duke of Cambridge, left the room in a great rage, and it is believed told Queen Margaret all about it. The next day the Queen chose to regard the incident os a personal insuit to herself, and wants to have an order issued ostracizing Mme. Crispi from the royal circle. But Signor Crispi is not the man to desert his wife, and he will doubtless weather the storm.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The French Embassy in Russia Is to Shine in Gorgeous Splendor.

LONDON, Jan. 24 .- The French Government does not believe in Spartan repub licanism. The French embassy in St. Petersburg is to beat everything of its kind in the world in splendor. The Chamber recently voted 200,000 france for building purposes, and for its embellishment the palaces in and around Paris are being ransacked. Carpets from Fontainbleau, furniture formerly at St. Cloud and ornaments gathered by Napoleon III. are being loaded at Havre on board a Russian vessel for shipment to

Among these articles are 12 specimens of gobelines and 117 square meters of carpeta, a la Savonniere, officially valued at 142,000 france. All this ostentation is perfectly justifiable in the opinion of the most austere patriots, because it is supposed in some way to help in cementing the Franco-Russian alliance, by means of which Germany is to be reduced to her natural insignificant place

THE INSUPPRESSIBLE SUPPRESSED.

The Refusal of O'Brien to Father It Cause

Its Suspension DUBLIN, Jan. 24.—The Insuppressible the newspaper started in this city as a rival to United Ireland, and, upon the supposition that Mr. William O'Brien would assume editorial control of its columns, has stopped

It is believed that Mr. O'Brien's telegraphic message yesterday from Bologue to the publishers of the Insuppressible, requesting that his name be no longer used in connection with that newspaper, was the last reason which brought about the collaps of the anterior the enterprise referred to.

PRINCE BAUDOUIN'S DEATH.

It Was Not Suicide, but the Result of In competent Physicians.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, Jan. 24.-There is little if any ground for the suggestion that Prince Bandonin, of Belgium, committed suicide. Everything tends rather to prove that he Many of Parnell's bitterest opponents are | was the victim of incompetent physicians,

who failed properly to diagnose his case, and did not realize that the young prince was dying, until it was too late to help him.
The dead man was probably the best loved
of all the European princes and was certainly far above the general princely crowd

in intelligence.

The ultimate succession to the Belgian throne now passes to Baudouin's only brother, Albert, a weakly youth of 16 years, who is said to have a tendency to consumption, a disease which has attacked other members of the Belgian Saxe-Coburg

STRIKERS TO STAMPEDE.

ENGLISH SCABS DISCOURAGE THE SCOTCH BAILROADERS.

Money Was Sent Freely but No Steps Takes

A Lively Debate in Parliament About It. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.1

LONDON, Jan. 24.-English trade unions continue to send money generously to the Scotch railway strikers, but they have rendered no help in the more important direc-tion of stopping the supply of "scabs" from England. The result is that the railway companies are slowly but surely filling up the places of the men on strike, and in about another week they will be in a position entirely to dispense with their old workmen. Two of the three companies have practically already arrived at that stage when strikers are naturally much discouraged. Defections from their ranks are of daily occurrence and the probabilities point to an early and general stampede. The Scotchmen have made a gallant fight and they would have been victorious had they been properly supported by their fellow unionists in England.

The Scotch strike was made the occasion of the only interesting debate that has taken place in the House of Commons this session. Mr. Channing, a sound Radical member for Mr. Channing, a sound Radical member for Northampshire, moved a resolution and supported it in a powerful convincing manner, calling upon the Board of Trade to make regulations for limiting the hours of labor of railway workmen. Several Tories representing industrial constituencies spoke in favor of the resolution, but when a division was taken they were coerced by the whips from voting for it, and the Government sought to get out of the dilemma by auggesting that the question should be referred to a select committee.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade, more courageous than some of his ministerial colleagues and somewhat to their alarm, denounced the resolution as dangerous and likely to lead to the State vurchase of railronds, socialism and other dreadful things. But the Badicals en-

other dreadful things. But the Radicals en-couraged by Tory dissensions and by a breezy speech from Sir William Harcourt, pressed the matter to a division and a Government defeat was only averted by the nar-row majority of 17.

A CHANCE FOR PITTSBURGERS. Engines and Machinery for Small Indus

tries in Demand in Italy. PRT CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, Jan. 24.—The following notice

formation of American manufacturers: At the National Exhibition, to be held at Palermo from November, 1891, to May, 1892, there will be an international section for engines and machinery relating to small industries, such as are carried on in small workshops or dwellings. The demand for engines and machines that can be introduced into such places with safety is very great and increasing in Italy, and it is expected manufacturers of this class of goods will receive material advantage by taking part in this

The Executive Committee has already duction in freights for exhibits and further negotiations are going on in this direction the result of which will be communicate to exhibitors in due course. The Italian Maryaxe, will give every information and supply prospectuses and regulations upon application.

A GREAT CITY SNOWED UNDER.

Charkow, Russia, Can Only Be Rea Through the Telegraph. Sr. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.-Terrific

snow-storms have prevailed throughout the southeastern portion of Russia. Deep drifts have been formed in many localities, and as a result whole villages and numbers of of isolated houses have been almost buried in snow. The railroad tracks are entirely useless, and the only means of communica tion between the villages and towns are sleighs.

Numbers of people are already known to have been frozen to death, and it is feared that, as the snow disappears, there will be further loss of life revealed. The city of Charkow, the capital of the Government of Kharkow, is so completely isolated by the snow that the only way of communicating with its inhabitants is by telegraph. Charkow is a city of about 200,000 inhabitants and it is feared that should its complete iso lation continue for any length of time there will be terrible suffering owing to the scarcity of provisions.

A DEAD ARCHBISHOP.

He Was the Son of a Shoemaker and Always Prond of It.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCE A LONDON, Jan. 24.-Cardinal Archbishor Simor, Prince Primate of Hungary, who died in his palace at Grau yesterday morning, was the son of a poor shoemaker, and he always alluded to his humble parentage with pride. The revenues of his archbishoprie amounted to more than \$500,000 a ear, and it was spent in building churches, founding schools, orphanages and alms-

iouses in Hungary.

He was at one time a great favorite of the Austrian Emperor to whom, however, he gave mortal offense by demurring to the reading of masses for the repose of the soul of a suicide, the Crown Prince Budolph. Another prelate, Bishop Schlauch, volum and imperial gratitude will certainly seen for him the vacant archbishopric.

JOAN OF ARC ON THE STAGE.

Fabre the Author of the New Play to Produced in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 25 .- Another Joan d'Arc drams by Joseph Fabre, author of a "Life of Washington," will shortly be produce at the Chatelet Theater. Madam Weber, of the Theater Francais, will assume the

It is understood that A. M. Palmer, of New York, last summer contemplated arranging for the first production of this play, to take place at one of the New York thea-ters. Madam Weber was at that time ready to cross the Atlantic, but for some reason or other the arrangement seems to have been

RESTRICTING HERRRW PROPRIETORS.

The Bussian Senate Denies a Privilege Hold Certain Beal Estate.

Sr. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24 .- The Senat has decided that Hebrews are not entitled to acquire or hold real estate beyond five versts from the district or previncial courts, or within the boundary of a town wherein they were registered before August, 1858.

KING JOLLY

Kalakana Had an Easy Conscience and Always Enjoyed Himself.

HE LOVED TO DRINK AND GAMBLE.

by Eating Raw Pish. SHRIMPS BATEN ALIVE AT FRASTS

How Queen Kapielani Got the Stomach Ache

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. BRIDGTON, ME., Jan 24.—John H. Kim-ball and his family have arrived here from the Sandwich Islands. For the past eight years Dr. Kimball was a Hawaiian Govrnment physician, and for a year he held the important position of President of the Hawalian Board of Health, with headquar-ters at Honolulu. His position was such that he and Mrs. Kimball became perfectly

familiar with life inside the court of the

ate King Kalakana. The doctor, by the way, was the surgeon during the war of the Fifteenth Maine Regiment, and is a man well up in his pro-fession and a thoroughly educated gentleman. For the first five years of his stay at the Hawaiian Islands Dr. Kimball's official station was in the district of Hilo, Island of Hawaii; and it was adjacent to the Kim-balls' abode, at the residence of the Gov-erness of Hawaii, that the King, his family and suite, accompanied by the Royal Hawaiian Band, were accustomed to spend a portion of the summer. So the Kimballs,



from their official and social position, and as neighbors and friends of the court, had unusually good opportunities for noting the peculiar personal and domestic features of Royal Hawaiian life. The doctor lately resigned his position, and he and his family have arrived here to stay.

resigned his position, and he and his lamily have arrived here to stay.

Dancing With the King.

"The last time I ever danced was with King Kalakaua," remarked the doctor's wife, "or more strictly speaking. I took part with him in the same march. Perhaps you think the King was a rude, untutored boon. There could be no greater mistake. He was a well-educated, polished and worthy gentleman, worthy of every consideration at the hands of the best American people."

"In person," broke in Dr. Kimball, "the King was stately and decidedly handsome. He was of stout yet well proportioned figure, with oval face, features heavy but regular, a clear brown complexion, close curly black hair, side whiskers and mustache, and countenance of native type. He was educated in the Honolulu schools, and prior to his being elected king was clerk in the postoffice. When you ask about his moral character, it must be admitted that, like many other moustons, be had his personal vices; while it is notorious that in his financial administrations he seemed nowise troubled by any high standard of ethics.

"Kalakaua demanded the technical homage due his rank, but otherwise he was has been sent to THE DISPATCH for the in-

mage due his rank, but otherwise he was socially as commonplace and unassuming as Abraham Lincoln. He would stop and talk with us whenever we met, just like any untitled person. I recollect how one day my wife and a lady friend were out riding and drew up opposite the royal abode to listen to the band, and the King, seeing them, stepped up to the carriage, and, rest-ing against it in a free-and-easy way, chat-ted pleasantly with them without the least formality. In fact, he had too much common sense to assume a superior or patron izing air toward his inferiors in rank.

A Linguist and a Gambler. "King Kalakaua was an accomplished linguist, and his ability to talk good English enabled us to converse with him readily without adopting either the awkward alternative of employing an interpreter or a miserable attempt on our part to o arbitrary and almost unattainable Hawaiian islect. Kalakaua was passionately fond of gambling, was given to strong drink, and lways had about him a set of male oronies



who gambled and drank with him to hi heart's content. I never saw him intoxi-cated, but it is well known that he indulged to the detriment of himself and the Govern-

"King Kalakaus was often called 'Dave' by the natives. Of course, they always did so behind his back. The fact is, David so behind his back. The fact is, David Kalakaua was not of royal lineage, and his people all knew it. The death of Lunalilo, in 1874, ended the dynasty of the Kamehamehas, and made necessary the election of a successor by the Legislature. Kalakaua was chosen and begon a new dynasty. Kalakaua's first public office was that of clerk in the Land Commission Board at a place of 1200 a way. He lived on at a salary o \$1,200 a year. He lived on that sum without going into debt; yet after the adoption of the new Constitution n investigation showed that he was \$250,000

"Do the natives possess latent energy and intellectual qualities, which, duly devel-oped, would make what we Yankees would

term a smart people?"
"Well, they seem to learn readily enough,
but the trouble is, it is hard to make them
stay developed. They have a tendency to
go backward. To this day the average native, despite excellent schools, Christian training, and contact with white men, sits cross-legged on the ground or floor, and ents
"por" (a fermented preparation of the
ground root of taro) with his fingers, out of
a calabash; eats fish raw, in the old primia calabasn; east use it we fashion; and in times of great danger, or when conscious that death is near, his prowhen conscious that death is near, as and essions of Christianity disappear as lessions of Christianity disappear as sud-denly as a dove in a conjuror's hand, and he implores the help of the old heathen gods of his ancestors, and, if possible, calls in some priest of the ancient superstitions. Even Kalakana himself, notwithstanding his in-telligence and learning, is said to have been more or less tainted with the heathen belief this ancestry. They had to know by the of his ancestry. I am glad to know, by the way, that the indelicate and oftentimes re-volting hulu dancing at the palace has been

A Banquet With the King. "But whether the King was good, bad or indifferent, "observed Mrs. Kimball, "helent acimation and gayety to the social life at Hilo during his stays there. Dr. Kimball and I have pleasant recollections of a royal up its bus

feast, or 'luan,' with its pomp, luxnry, eti-quette, grace and dignity. These feasts were always eaten to the music of the Royal Hawaiian Band, one of the best we ever heard. It has more than 30 members, and all are natives. They are fine-looking fel-lows, and render divinely the creations of Strauss, Offenbach and other of the great composers. At this particular banquet

Strauss, Offenbach and other of the great composers. At this particular banquet they were undress uniform, consisting of white pantaloons, sack coats and gay caps. "Tables were set in the court of the palace, and though usually on such occasions these are placed only a few inches from the ground, necessitating the guests to sit crosslegged, they were now elevated, out of consideration for the foreign guests, so that atools or other seats eculd be used. Overhead was a canopy of boughs and palms. The feast comprised a great variety of dishes. We couldn't join with the natives in eating 'pol,' nor catching the live and hopping shrimps in our fingers and biting their heads off, as they did, but we found that their style of boiling pigs, chickens and ish in leaves produced a most appetizing dish, and there were other viands, luscious fruits and vegetables fit for Victoria's table.

Will Cling to a Monarchy.

Will Cling to a Monarchy.

"At the time you left Hawaii, Doctor, what was the general opinion of the intelligent classes as to the future of royalty in the Islands?"

"That for so small a nation—only about 80,000 souls—royalty makes it decidedly topheavy, and that before many years the government must be changed. In spite of the extravagances of the King and court under the old regime, and the needless debt under which the people are still growing, such is the tenacious love for royalty per se of the native Hawaiians that it would be to them a bitter pill to see the throne destroyed.

the throne destroyed.

As an illustration of this point, whenever the King landed at Hilo the natives would wade out into the water ere the royal would wade out into the water ere the royal barge could touch the shore, uttering loud gutteral cries—enough to scare a full brigade of calithumpians. From the landing to the Governess' house, along the royal avenue of palms, were set continuous lines of torchlights; and what seemed to us Americans very funny, they were kept burning by day as well as by night.

"The King while at Hilo walked about without guard or attendant, but there was constantly an armed sentry in front of the royal residence."

"And the Queen—how did you like her?"

"And the Queen—how did you like her?"
I asked Mrs. Kimball.

"Very much. Kapiolani is an agreeable, common-place sort of a woman. In figure she is broad and square; in disposition, kind and benevolent; is neither very good nor very bad-looking; has only ordinary talents, and but for her rank would attract no more attention than thousands of the recommend. and but for her rank would attract no more attention than thousands of other women in the kingdom. Attired in her undress habit, which is the loose style of gown or robe resembling a 'Mother Hubbard,' such as is worn by the native woman, she looks anything but royal. Like all the rest of the native islanders, she sports a 'lei' of flowers around her head and neck, and her attendants wave about her that insignis of royal rank, the 'Kehile,' a long wand or plume made of feathers. made of feathers.

The Queen Ate a Fish. "And right here I must relate an aneedote "And right here I must relate an aneedote of the Queen which came under my personal knowledge. One day she was taken violently ill, and my husband was hastily summoned into her mighty presence. He found the trouble to be indigestion. The doctor made the needful treatment, and especially enjoined her to be very careful as to what she ate. But a few hours later he received a second professional summons from the Queen. He quickly divined that she had violated his dictic injunction, and questioned her on this point, through the questioned her on this point, through the medium of an interpreter. After some diplomatic dodging she finally confessed to having esten a whole fish—a mullet!

"Yes,' said she, with childlike naivette, 'I did want fish so bad—he fooked so good—

eat him!'
"And of course she ate him raw, almost this, for that matter; but even the Hawaiian fish, it would appear, evince no servile respect for a royal stomach!"

Dr. Kimball joined with his accomplished

wife in testifying to the evidently pleasant conjugal relations between the King and Queen, which, so far as they could ob are as pleasant as those of average wedde couples in humble life. The royal couple have no children, and their young niece, princess, is next in succession to the throne
—in case there be a throne left for her. The King's sister, Princess Lilicokalani, wite of Major General Dominis, is an accomplished superior woman, as many New England people had an opportunity of knowing a few years ago.

ANOTHER RAPID TRANSIT LINE. The Corporation Committee Holds a Rathe

Lively Session. The Corporation Committee of Council met yesterday afternoon and affirmatively recommended an ordinance granting the Suburban Rapid Transit Street Railway rights and privileges over the following streets: Beginning at the city line, where the Birmingham and Brownsville Macadamized Turupike road intersects with Arlington avenue and Barkhammer street, along the turnpike northwardly to the intersection of the turnpike with Bouth Eighteenth street and Josephine street, along South Eighteenth street to its intersection with Jane street, returning along South Eighteenth street to the intersection with the Brownsville road, thence along the Browns-

ville road to the place of starting.
An ordinance granting Phillips, Nimick & Co. the right to lay a side track on the south side of West Carson street, Thirtythird ward, to connect with the Pittsburg and Lake Eric Railroad, raised a little

Mr. Williams moved that the ordinance investigation. Mr. Paul was opposed to this, and wanted the ordinance referred to Chief Bigelow.

His reasons were that the sub-committee would be dilatory in its work and finally pig-on-hole the ordinance.

Mr. Flinn thought the ordinance must be a very unjust one if it would not bear an investigation by a sub-committee.

The matter was finally settled by referring the ordinance to a sub-committee in con-junction with Chief Bigelow.

THE COLORADO FIGHT ENDED.

All Parties Acquiesce in the Court Deck sion in the Combine's Favor. DENVER, Jan. 24.-As anticipated last night, after the Supreme Court decision,

both factions of the House of Represents

tives met in one body this merning, with Speaker White, of the Combine, in the Chair. The defeated faction declare that they are satisfied, and will now unite with the others in the transaction of the regular business before the House. After approving the journal of yesterday, the House adjourned until Tuesday morning.

NEXT Sunday THE DISPATCH WILL be gin publication of a series of South Sea Let-ters by Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist. Watch for this great feature.

A COINCIDENCE OF NAMES.

Not the Equitable Life, but the Equitable Fire Company, Dissolves. NEW YORK Jan. 24 - A dispatch gener

ally published on the 22d instant, stating that the New York Equitable Fire Insur-Operations of the Phillipses. ance Company had begun proceedings in the taken as re erring to the Equitable Lite
Association of this city.
This is an error. It is the Equitable Fire,
and not the Equitable Life, that is winding
up its business.



SENATORS MAKE IT PLEASANT FOR VICE PRESIDENT MORTON.

NAMES OF OIL TOWNS.

Let-Her-Go-Gallagher Is the Latest on the List

WHY CASH UP WAS SO CALLED. Pacts About Stand Off, Great Leather and

Other Novel Titles. PORTUNES WON AND LOST AT BULLION

BOTAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR OIL CITY, Jan. 24. - Let-Her-Go-Gallagher s the unique name that has been given to the latest little town to spring up in the oil regions. This "city" is located on Muddy creek, in Brady township, Butler county. Its prospects are not particularly brilliant, as the wells which have called it into existence are not of the sensational character which usually call for the immediate building up of a town in the oil country.

It is likely, however, to take its place among the "oil cities," as the Butler county territory is noted for its staying power. The wells at Let-Her-Go-Gallagher got their oil from the "hundred-foot" rook, a rock which averages 100 feet in thickness and produces oil in greater or less quantity from the top of it to the bottom. At this place it is

Other Odd Names.

face.

Let-Her-Go-Gallagher suggests some odd smes under which oil towns have flour ished in this country. Among the first cu-riously christened towns was Cash Up, a few miles from Pithole. It was one of the first Shamburg, of Titusville, who bought some ow it came to be named.

When the first well was struck there Dr. Shamburg, who had recently come to the oil country to make some investments, was early on the ground. The well in question was owned by three young men who had spent all their money to get it drilled. It was flowing oil in a fine spray at the rate of 110 berrels a day. The young men were satisfied with the result of their labor, and when the doctor asked them to put a price on it they held a consultation lasting about two minutes and informed him he could take the well for \$30,000. He saked what kind of payments they would require, and they as promptly decided that it would have to be

Cash Up Paid Big. They could not be moved from this decision, and the doctor finally paid them \$30,000, cash in hand, and took their well. The well was located on a five-acre lease, and Dr. Shamburg at once set out to buy this. The price on the lease was \$32,000 and when he began to talk about payments he was informed that it must be "cash-up," he was informed that it must be "cash-up," or nothing. So "cash-up" it was, and the doctor took the lease. A farmer owned a strip of land alongside of him which he wanted, and the best terms he could make on this was \$30,000, "cash-up." He took it, paying the money in hand, as he had done the country of t in the other purchases, and these conditions which seemed to obtain with everybody in that vicinity who had anything to sell so impressed him that when a town began to develop around his well he named it Cash

This well proved to be a bonansa. The doctor drilled it deeper into the reck and its production increased to 800 barrels a day. It paid back the purchase money of \$92,000 in the first month, and ultimately netted him over \$250,000. Hundreds of wells were drilled in that neighborhood, and the town of Cash Up flourished tor several years. An Oil Town That Lasted.

A little town that grew up in the same section, in contradistinction to Cash Up, was called Stand Off. Both of these towns was called Stand Off. Both of these towns were in Venango county. Not far away were the towns of Red Hot and Gas City, and on the other side of Pithole was Bali Town. This latter place continues to exist, while all the others, like Pithole, have passed away. The Ball Town Oil Company is still operating in the vicinity and has a large number of small wells, from which the members of the company have made a great rs of the company have made a great leal of money.

Petroleum Center is a familiar name in oil

Petroleum Center is a familiar name in oil annals. Ben Hogan, the ex-prize fighter and present evangelist, who kept a gambling house there, mays it was the wickedest town in the world. At the zenith of its properity it had a population of about 8,000. About 50 people live there at present. The town is seven miles above Oil City, on the bank of Oil creek. "Goal Oil Johnny" flourished in this neighborhood, his old home being at McClintockville, three miles further down the creek. Venango county further down the creek. Venango county also developed Big Injun, called after a big well of that name. This town was soon re-christened Bullion, and under this title it became a place of importance, with a population of about 3,000. There is not now a single board left of the town.

Thomas W. Phillips, of New Castle, Pa., elected to Congress at the late election, made and lost a large fortune in this field. He and his brother were the owners of some of the largest wells opened up in the territory, one or two of the number flowing as much as 2,000 barrels of cit a day. The Phillips

Brothers afterward drilled 100 dry holes in

Brothers afterward drilled 100 dry holes in an endeavor to find an extension of this rich pool. They are believed to have made and lost \$1,000,000 here. Thomas W. Phillips, as is well known in the oil country, has retrieved his lost fortune, and is again one of the richest oil producers.

Butler county, that has just given the world Let-Her-Go-Gallagher, a few years ago had a lively little "city" called Great Leather. It was located close to the Armstrong county line, and, like Big Injun, took its name from the first big well struck in the locality. This county also had Grease City, which got to be a place of about 2,500 inhabitants. Modoc City was a mile or two distant, and also got to be a place of great distant, and also got to be a place of great interest. There is not much of these towns to be found at the present time. Only the old farmers in the vicinity can point out

A KNIGHTLY RECEPTION.

Members of Pittsburg Commandery to Entertain Their Brothers From a Number of Surrounding Towns-High Officers of

the Orders to Be Present. Pittsburg Commandery No. 1 will give a ception next Thursday evening complimentary to the Masonic fraternity, and it 15 specially meant for the sir knights and their ladies of the commanderies stationed at Greensburg, Uniontown, Sharon, New Castle and Washington, as well as the home commanderies. Invitations have been ex-tended to the grand officers of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania and the several division commanders, many of whom are expected to be present. The management of the Monongahela Heuse has placed the entire second floor at the disposal of the

The guests are to be received at the ladies' entrance, and the large Water street dining room will be used for dancing, while the banquet will be spread in the First avenue dining room. The arrangements are for seating 1,500 persons from 10 o'clock to 1 o'clock. The menu will be under the direction of Manager Kelly, the floral decorations will be by A. M. & J. B. Murdoch, and Toerge's Orchestra will furnish the music. The first number on the programme has been con posed for the occasion and dedicated to Pittsburg Commandery No. 1.

The committees having charge of the reception are as follows:

Arrangements—Emneot Commander James
B. Youngson, Generalisimo D. R. Torrence,
Captain General Tager J. Shidle, Sir Knights
Herman Junker, Joseph G, Morris, Samuel J.
Moffatt, Harry W, Duulap and J. H. Speer.

Reception—R. E. Sir Charles W. Batchelor,
E. Sirs Graft, Scott, Neeld, Estep, Watt Lytle,
Meredith, Murdech, Arnold, Carson, Cooper,
Lindsay, Douglass, Hudson, Fitzsimmons, McKain, Felker, Wright, and McKean.

Ladies' Reception—Misses Clara Arnholt,
Ella M. Youngson, Francis M. Speer, Maggie
Barrows, Emma E. Junkee, Mollie McKean,
Aggie McKean, Edith Harper, Eliza M. Beiley,
Lydle L. Brickel, Cora E. McCallen, and Susie
Keily. ception are as follows :

Floor-Sir Knights George F. McDonald. Floor—Sir Knights George F. McDonald, Oscar C. Ganter, Richard Barrows, N. T. Reiter, Robert A. McKean, R. Lockhart, Frank Shallinberger, David M. Kinzer, J. P. McCleary, Albert Reisfar, John Craig, A. G. Brertweiser, Thomas D. Graham, William M. Bell, R. A. McDonald, Harvey H. Smith, L. Reese Lindsay, W. J. Diehl, R. B. Phillips, Jr. W. A. Stewart, J. E. Haines, James W. Shidle, Henry D. Scully, Harry T. Rowley, Henry T. Brodie.

NEXT Sunday THE DISPATCH will be gin publication of a series of South Sea Let-ters by Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist. Watch for this great feature.

A MISLEADING ADVERTISEMENT. Libel to Prevent the Central Bank Being Made a Depository.

Alexander Gilfillan yesterday filed a bill n equity against the county of Allegheny, James A. Grier, Controller, John A. Bell. Treasurer, and the Central Bank of Pittsburg. Gilfillan states that he is a taxpayer. The bill is filed to restrain the Controller from appointing the Central Bank as the depository for the county lunds. According to the law, it is stated, it is the duty of the Controller to advertise for proposals for in-terest on the current daily balances of de-posits of all county funds. At the proper time the Controller advertised, but the adtime the Controller advertised, but the advertisements, it is asserted, were misleading. In some papers it read that the blds would be received up to 4 P. M. January 13, while in other papers it read up to January 14. There was but one proposal received on January 13, that of the Central Bank. The Union National Bank offered its proposal

on the 14th, but it was not received, The Controller, it is stated, threatens to elect the Central Bank as the depository and for the best interest of the taxpayers the court is asked to restrain him from so doing. Such other relief as may be deemed prope

THE FUNERAL OF A SUICIDE

oned Her Children, Buried. BROCKTON, MASS., Jan. 24.—The funeral of Mrs. Anderson, who poisoned her three children and then took a suicidal dose of the drug, took place to-day, as did also that of her daughter Edith, and a large crowd of people were in attendance.

The two surviving children are

NEXT Sunday THE DISPATCH will be

NOT AN EXPERIMENT.

The Great American Republic Has Passed Beyond the Period of Uncertainty.

STILL THERE ARE DANGERS.

A Symposium by Some of the Prominent Thinkers of the Day.

NO FEAR OF KINGS OR ANARCHY.

Powderly the Only One Who Says We Are Going to Destruction.

THE WORLD TENDS TO REPUBLICANISM

One of THE DISPATCH'S corps of special orrespondents has submitted to a number of America's most prominent thinkers and public men the following questions:

public men the following questions:
One—Will our present republican form of
government last 100 years longer?
Two—If not, why not?
Three—What is its greatest peril?
Four—is there any danger that aliens may so
buy up the land and foreign syndicates so buy
up the business enterprises as to obtain control of our country and eventually change its
form of government? The answers received, which comprise a

most interesting symposium, follow:

Christian Principles the Safeguard. Cardinal Gibbons says: "To the first question I reply that I not only fervently trust but also firmly believe that it will. In view of the preceding, the

second question requires no answer.
"Next you ask: What is our greatest peril? I answer, a departure from those Christian principles upon which our very laws and institutions are based. As long as those Christian principles are maintained our institutions will, under God, survive and flourish. Our laws, which are only expressions of eternal law, will command our espect and therefore our loyal obedience. On the other hand every departure from these Christian principles upon which our social fabric rests-especially in respect of the marriage tie and the freedom of popular suffrage-tends to the loosening of the

foundation stones of the Republic. "One of the most admirable features of our system of government is the happy balance of Federal power with State autonomy, and so long as this golden mean is observed we shall possess strength and liberty and indestructibility as a great nation.

"To your fourth query I reply that in my judgment we need have no fear of foreign capitalists and foreign syndicates. Those who invest in our public lands and our business enterprises will naturally be brought into closer acquaintance with our republican form of government, and there is little doubt that our institutions and our laws will gain upon them upon closer acquaintance. Moreover, the present influx of capital cannot in the nature of things continue. The venders will themselver soon be in competition with foreign investors so as to obtain, in their turn, pro-fitable investments. This influx of capital is, according to my view, a positive benefit rather than a peril to large areas of our un-

Powderly Sees Disaster Ahead. Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, writes from Scranton as

follows: "I lack the time to do justace to your questions, and am unwilling to come self on such important issues hastily, but I will endeavor to answer briefly the quest you put to me, but reserve the right to am-

plify my answers in the future, if they should be called in question. "First, our republican form of govern-ment cannot last 100 years longer and continue to drift under the power of monopoly and wealth as it is doing now; in fact, the noneyed power at the present day forms an aristocracy, or plutocracy, which entirely nullifies every section, clause and article in our bill of rights whenever they are called

in question in behalf of the people.
"Our republican form of government cannot last 100 years longer for the reasons I have given. This answers your first and second questions.
"Third—The greatest peril menseing our Government is the poverty and indifference of our people. The poor are so oppressed that they are forced to sell themselves for

what they can get, and thus are at the mercy of the bosses, the pliant tools of mo-nopoly, who forge to the rout in our politinopoly, who forge to the ront in our politi-cal parties. The people are driven to the polls to vote for their oppressors, and dare not murmur for fear of dismissal from em-ployment. Those who can be more inde-pendent are indifferent or so absorbed in business affairs that they do not note the rapid advances of this unforeseen power.

"To your fourth question let me say that I do not care whether it be an alien or a na-tive syndicate that buys up the land or busitive syndicate that buys up the land or busi-

as an Englishman, and we have, therefore, as much to fear from land stealing in one form as another." The Danger Growing Less. Senator Evarts is one of the optimists. He

ness enterprises of the country, for the in-

stinct of greed is the same in an American

says:
"In my judgment the Constitution of the "In my judgment the Constitution of the United States is better and atronger than it was a hundred years ago. The great people that has grown up under its protection is more capable of sustaining free institutions more capable of sustaining free institutions than at any earlier period. Every generation, no doubt, will find evils to be guarded against and good principles to need development and defense. A more intimate feeling of unity throughout the nation, and a sub-ordination of legal and particular interactions. ordination of local and particular interests to the general good, and a watchful attention to preserve our industrial and social in-dependence of Europe must for years to come be the great duty of this people. I can foresee no danger of a serious or permanent desertion of this duty on the part of our fellow citizens. So readily overcome no such desertion we can readily overcome that may menace us, whether any perils that may menace us, whether from foreign syndicate, individual aliena, or other sources.
"If I am correct in my views on this mat-

It am correct is my vews on this mater, I see no reason why any patriotic American citizen need feel any apprehension for the perpetuity of his beloved nation. Therefore, speaking for myself, I cannot possibly feel any great degree of concern as to the stability of the noble institutions which this great, prosperous and powerful country is now in the enjoyment of. In a careful and thoughtful perusal of what I have here written I think that anyone may find a full and complete answer to all four of the questions which you have propounded to me, and which I think are of very great importance to every true-hearted, thoughten a marion sities.

Potter Agrees With Gibb Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Protestant Episco-pal Bishop of the See of New York, agreed with Cardinal Gibbons, the head of the Catholic Church in this country, in thinking that we are most in danger from an absence of religion and a departure from Christian principles on the part of those in authority.

He says:

"The four questions which you ask me are certainly of the most vital interest and importance to all the people of these United.